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GENERAL DIRECTORY.

Railroad Time Table.
To leave Keytesville as follows:
On M. & N. R. R. 6:45 a. m.
On M. & N. R. R. 12:15 p. m.
On M. & N. R. R. 6:45 p. m.
On M. & N. R. R. 12:15 a. m.

County Officers.
Governor—Thos. T. Crittenden, of Johnson.
Lieut. Governor—J. M. Campbell, of St. Louis.
Attorney General—D. H. McHenry, of St. Louis.
Secretary of State—M. E. McCann, of St. Louis.
State Auditor—Jas. Walker, of Howard.
State Treasurer—J. H. Campbell, of Cole.
Register of Land—J. H. Campbell, of Cole.
Commissioner of Public Lands—J. H. Campbell, of Cole.
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CHARITON COURIER.

VOLUME XIII.

KEYTESVILLE, MO., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1884.

NUMBER 40.

WHEELER HOUSE

KEYTESVILLE, MO.
D. N. WHEELER, Prop.
Best Sample Rooms in the City. Centrally located. Headquarters for Traveling men.
This magnificent new hotel, just opened to the public, is fitted up in the latest and most comfortable style. Everything new.

'Bus Meets all Trains.
Terms Reasonable.

ESTABLISHED 1872.
THE OLD RELIABLE
BANK OF KEYTESVILLE.
Deposits secured by \$80,000 worth of unincumbered real estate in Chariton County.
Wm. E. HILL, Cashier.

MARTIN & APPLIGATE,

Pure Drugs, Medicines,
SCHOOL BOOKS, FANCY and TOILET ARTICLES,
Stationery, Etc.,
KEYTESVILLE, MISSOURI.
Choice Goods at the Lowest Prices.
Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, day or night.

E. M. WHEELER,
(SUCCESSOR TO WHEELER & FINNELL.)

CASH GROCERY HOUSE
Keeps Constantly on Hand a Fresh and Complete Line of
Sugars, Teas, &c.,
COFFEES, SPICES,
Glass and Queensware,
WILLOW AND WOODENWARE,
OLD KENTUCKY BURBON WHISKEY!
And Everything Usually Found in a First-Class Grocery
All of which will be sold at the Lowest Prices

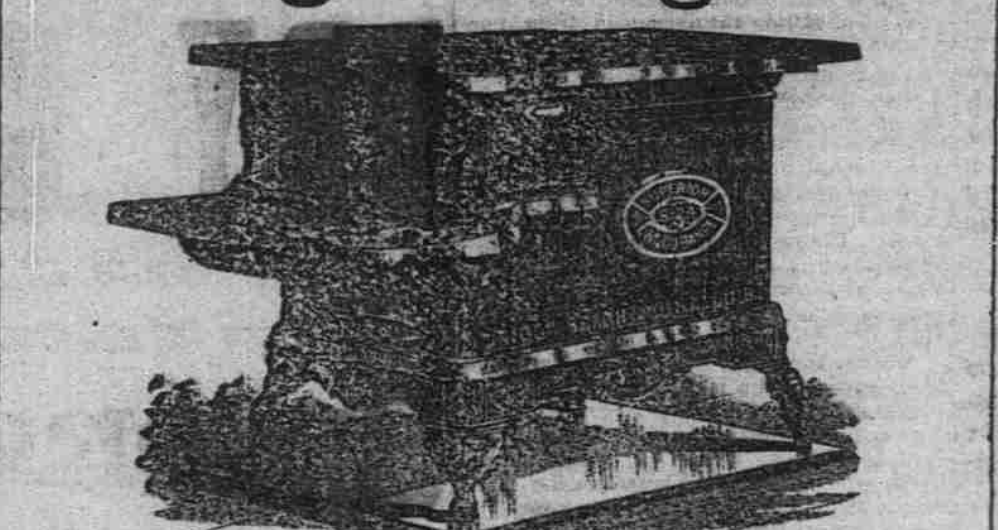
Strictly For Cash!
OR IN EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCE
Hoping all of my Old Patrons and Many New Ones will
GIVE ME A CALL.
I Remain, Respectfully,
E. M. WHEELER.

LAND FOR SALE.
Seventy-seven acres good No. 1 farming land, on Hickory branch, 2 1/2 miles north of Madison. Comfortable house and well built buildings, fence in good repair. Two good cows, plenty of peach, plum, cherry and a few apple and pear trees. Ten acres in meadow, 50 acres for corn land, producing good water, well and spring water. Good soil, fertile, and well watered.

\$11,950
IN CASH
GIVEN AWAY
To SMOKERS of Blackwell's
Genuine Bull Durham
Smoking Tobacco.
This Special Offer is to guarantee the payment of the 25 premiums fully described in our former announcements. The premiums will be paid, no matter how small the number of bags returned may be. P. A. WILLY, Proprietor, Keytesville, Mo., Dec. 5, 1884.
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LOOK OUT!
BULL DURHAM
TOBACCO
If you are a smoker, you will find this Bull Durham tobacco to be the best. It is a pure, rich, and well flavored tobacco, and will give you a good smoke. It is the best tobacco in the world. Buy it now, before it is gone.

Heating AND Cooking Stoves



WOOD & COAL!
WHITEMAN & VAUGHAN
HAVE THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF
GENERAL HARDWARE!
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
TERRYS SHEARS, Unlimited Warranty
MUZZLE AND BREECH-LOADING
SHOT GUNS, LARGE STOCK.
POWDER, SHOT, CAPS, BRASS AND PAPER SHELLS,
Loading Implements, Etc.
HAND and CROSS-CUT SAWS.
BRASS AND COPPER KETTLES,
AXES. LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF AXES.
CIDER MILLS, ROPE, ALL SIZES, BIRD CAGES
WOODENWARE,
Ever in Chariton County.
All of Which We Will Sell at
Satisfactory Prices
Whiteman & Vaughan,
KEYTESVILLE, MO.

Jno. D. Butler,
One Door East of the Postoffice.
KEYTESVILLE, MISSOURI.
Has a Large and Well-Selected Stock of

GROCERIES!
Both Staple and Fancy, also
Table and Pocket Cutlery.
GLASS, QUEENS & WILLOW-WARE,
Tubs, Buckets, Etc.
POWDER & SHOT
CAPS, PAPER SHELLS, &c.
Celebrated Glasgow Flour,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
HIGHEST PRICES
ALWAYS PAID FOR
ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,
IN TRADE.
GIVE ME A CALL.
Jno. D. BUTLER

WASHINGTON LETTER.
[From our regular correspondent.]
NOVEMBER 29, 1884.
Everybody and her husband in Washington realizes that a revolution is at hand. It is in the heart and in the mind's eye. Soon it will be felt and seen in every avenue and channel, of official, social and political life. Washington and the country will know that the election of a Democratic president means something. Until last week the Republican office-holders here hoped even in despair that by some miracle Cleveland would be counted out. Now that they realize that the end has come, some of them are preparing to march forth on March fourth.

During the last week there has been an astonishing conversion of office holders to the doctrine of civil service reform, which they interpret to mean that to the victims belong the spoils. According to their argument, Mr. Cleveland is the great apostle of this doctrine, and has been elected by the independent republicans to carry it out. By this interpretation of civil service reform many of the republicans who left their work during the campaign and stumped their states for Blaine, or worked for him, circulating scandalous lies about Cleveland, and many more, who spent the time that they belonged to the public service in writing mendacious political letters for malignant Republican journals, hope to be continued in office. They are men who have been appointed by unscrupulous Republican leaders of the Blaine, Chandler, Dorsey and Dudley type for their efficiency in this class of work, and to continue them in office would be a negation of November the fourth, and a grotesque subversion of the principles of true civil service reform. These men have stolen their salaries from the public treasury, because they have given their time and energy, not to the public service of the United States, their legitimate employer, but to the private service of the Republican organization, or, to draw it finer, they have been darning the people's money but working for themselves. Stripped of all paraphrase, these men are thieves—t-h-i-e-v-e-s. To continue to harbor them would be as monstrous as if Christ had made deacons, elders and vestrymen of the gamblers and money changers whom he scourged from the Holy Temple.

Some utterances of Mr. Cleveland have a strange and terrible sound to the clerks in the government offices here. He has said that clerks should be retained only during good behavior, and that his desire was to manage the affairs of the country on business-like principles. He believes they should be retained only for competency and honesty, like the clerks in private business houses, and also that they should work just as long and faithfully as those clerks do. To carry out these ideas will produce a greater revolution in the government offices here than the partisans of either party hope or fear. It will result in the wholesale discharge of ornamental drones and idle sinners, male and female, who come to office at nine o'clock in the morning and leave at four in the afternoon, but who actually and truly do not average three hours of legitimate work per day. It seems so incredible that clerks should be paid at the rate of from \$1,200 to \$1,800 per year for this playing at work that I am half afraid the reader will not believe me. But I speak as an ex-clerk about which I know, and any candid government clerk here will tell you that I have been more than careful not to exaggerate.

The president elect has secured rooms at Willard's hotel, and will occupy them about the first of March. A large number of Democratic clubs have secured rooms at the different hotels and there is prospect of the largest crowd that has been seen in Washington at any inaugural ceremony. It is customary for the president elect and the retiring president to drive in the same carriage from the White House via Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol, then to walk arm in arm to the senate chamber, where in the presence of senators and Representatives, the oath of office is administered by the chief justice of the supreme court.

Never Give Up.
If you are suffering with low and depressed spirits, loss of appetite, general debility, disordered blood, weak constitution, headache or any disease of a bilious nature, by all means procure a bottle of Electric Bitters. You will be surprised to see the rapid improvement that will follow; you will be inspired with new life; strength and activity will return; pain and misery will cease.

Communication.
(From Salisbury Press-Specialist.)
KEYTESVILLE, Mo., Nov. 14, '84.
Messrs. Editors:—In a recent issue of your paper I observed an article devoted to some statements made by O. F. Smith in a speech that gentleman delivered in your town, and which you seem to think reflected upon the management of the affairs of this particular office. Since you so kindly volunteered your columns to the discussion of this topic, and especially invited my attention to the article, and a reply, I take this, my earliest opportunity of favoring you.

As to illegal charges, in the form of commissions made by me in the collection of taxes, I emphatically deny the allegation, and can produce the highest authority in the county to bear me out. As to taking my commission on the entire tax, regardless of all compromise made by the county, I plead guilty. This has been thoroughly investigated as to legality and justice, by all parties, and I feel sure, that properly understanding the principles involved, so fair minded man would, for an instant, undertake to make it appear that I am, as collector, exacting what is not my due.

What an aspirant for an office on the Republican-Greenback-Promission ticket might do or say in this matter is another thing. The county court, in permitting compromise to be made, and in ordering such reduction, exercises jurisdiction only over the original tax and interest, and recognizes that it has no right to give away a fee or any part thereof, provided by law, as full compensation to the servant for his services. If a tax book amounting to \$10,000 was delivered to a collector, and the law fixed his compensation at 2 1/2 per cent. on the amount presumed, or in other words, that his services were worth \$250, and agreed to pay him so much therefor, if then, the county court should step in and compromise the tax at one-third of the amount, and require the collector to accept the one-third of his pay, or \$83.33 for \$250 worth of work, the very object and intent of the law would be defeated, and the collector grossly wronged.

It is true, as Judge Smith stated, that in the case of a suit and forced collection, the collector and attorney are entitled to receive compensation only on the amount actually collected, but in cases of compromise, the court says the tax and interest may be paid at 33 1/3 per cent. of the original amount, provided the commissions and fees are paid in full. It then becomes optional with the payer, whether he accept this proposition or let his tax remain on the book.

If a judgment is obtained for \$200 in tax and interest and the land is sold for \$50, the attorney and collector receive their commission on but \$50, within the meaning of the law. If the party refuses to let it go to sale and compromises the amount, it places the case in another light, to illustrate, the average back tax against different tracts of land on tax books is not to exceed \$10, although Judge Smith generously based all his calculations on a basis of \$100. To be perfectly fair I will calculate on the amount at \$50 which, at 5 per cent., would give \$2.50 commission, total, \$52.50; compromise the tax at one-third and we have \$16.66 tax and \$2.50 commission, equals \$19.16; saved to tax-payer by reason of compromise, \$33.34. Is this the way Judge Smith figures the money out of the tax-payer's pocket into mine? Or is this the amount gained by the payer, which he so anxiously kept back from his attorney? In compromising taxes, the work of dividing and distributing the different items of tax is three times as great as when no compromise is made. On \$50 then we would receive \$2.50 commission, compromise it and out the commission, and I receive but 66 cents for performing three times as much work. In all simple fairness, this is out of all common reason and justice.

At the time his honor, Judge Smith, had the prosecution of tax suits in hand, he received \$5 for each suit, whether large or small, whether he was present or absent, and at the same time was drawing a nice, cozy, comfortable, little salary as prosecuting attorney of Chariton county. On a tax suit now for \$10, the attorney gets \$1 for his labor. Judge Smith got \$5 in addition to his salary, for being absent, making \$4 actually lost to the payer, and gained by the then efficient luminary, and he still adheres to the principle, for as city attorney, he charges up his \$3 fee whether he is attending to his business down on the race track, or out on the stump misrepresenting Democratic officials. He advocates reform where none is needed, and practices salary-grabbing after the

fine spun theory until the latter part of the last week prior to election day, for he dreaded the demolition of his farcical show on the stump. In justice to the people who went to hear him, I will say, not one of his audience credited the statement he made, and were reluctant to believe him sincere when he said he "never had been a Democrat." He then obtained his first position in the county under false pretenses, and was a Democratic (?) (renegade) office holder for six years, four years prosecuting judge and two years prosecuting attorney, during which time corruption originated, if any has existed in our Democratic administration, and thanks be to him, every vestige has disappeared with his exit.

He has abandoned the cattle on the thousand hills, which were to fill everybody's pocket with greenbacks with greater rapidity than investments in Bass colts, and since his ideal dodger and relic of the Mulligan correspondence has had his plumbe soaked by prohibition politicians and preachers, he stands adrift, waiting for Petroleum V. Nasby to meet him at the Confederate X roads and suggest some new party for him to join. I will not assume any more space, in dealing with two very plain and transparent matters.

W. W. RUCKER.
As an interesting item we reproduce the letters of Messrs. Hamilton and Rucker, found in last week's issue of the "Press." Let these gentlemen be heard in their own defense. It is nothing more than fair. But we think it a pretty rough joke on the "Bass Colts" that they should be brought into the contest. General Price may protest against this way of settling the matter in dispute.

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of all kinds executed with
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A large stock of
Legal Blanks,
For Justices of the Peace, Township and
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We Solicit Your Patronage.